

主要统计指标解释

发展速度 是表示某一时期内某一指标发展程度的相对数，它是报告期与基期水平之比，一般用百分数表示，即把基期水平定为1（或100%），以报告期的指标数值除以基期指标数值的商乘100%，即得发展速度。由于比较的标准时期不同，发展速度可分为定期发展速度和环比发展速度两种。发展速度的计算公式为：

$$\text{发展速度} = (\text{指标当期数值} / \text{指标基期数值}) \times 100\%$$

增长速度 是反映社会经济增长程度的指标，它是报告期增长量与基期水平之比，又称增长率。其计算公式为：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{增长速度} &= (\text{指标当期数值} / \text{指标基期数值} - 1) \times 100\% \\ &\text{或} = \text{发展速度} - 1 \text{ (或} 100\%) \text{。} \end{aligned}$$

平均每年增长速度 我国计算平均增长速度有两种方法，一种是习惯上经常使用的“水平法”，又称几何平均法，是以间隔最后一年的水平同基期水平对比来计算平均每年增长（或下降）的速度；另一种是“累计法”又称代数平均法或方程法，是以间隔年内各年水平的总和同基期水平对比来计算平均每年增长（或下降）的速度。

在一般正常情况下，两种方法计算的平均每年增长速度比较接近，但在经济发展不平衡出现大起大落时，两种方法计算的结果差别较大。

本年鉴内所列的平均每年增长速度都是用水平法计算的。从某年到某年平均增长速度的年份，均不包基期年在内。如1981—2004年平均每年增长速度，是以1980年为基期，2004年为报告期，年份从1981年算起，共24年。

当年价格 是报告期当年的实际价格，也称现价或现行价格。使用当年价格计算的以货币表现的物量指标，反映当年的实际情况，可用于考核社会经济效益，便于对生产、流通、分配、消费之间进行经济核算和综合平衡。

可比价格 亦称固定价格。指在不同时期的价值指标对比时，扣除了价格变动因素，以确切反映物量的变化。按可比价格计算有两种方法：一种是直接用于产品产量乘其不变价格；一种是指数法换算。

不变价格 用某一时期的同类产品的平均价格作为固定价格，来计算各个时期的产品价值。目的是为消除各个时期价格变动的影响，保证各时期、地区间的可比性。

指数 指数是一种表明社会经济现象动态的相对数，一般用百分数表示。运用指数可以测定不能直接相加和直

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Development Rate is a relative indicator that reflects the extend of a certain indicator's development in a certain period. It is calculated by comparing the level of report period to the level of base period, typically expressed with percentage. Namely to set the value of base period for 1 (or 100%), the development rate equals to multiply the quotient that the indicator valve in report period comparing to base period by 100%. Development rate can be classified into fixed-base development rate and chain-based development rate because of the different standard period of comparison. The formula is:

$$\text{Development Rate} = (\text{Value of Indicator in Current Period} / \text{Value of Indicator in Base Period}) \times 100\%$$

Growth Rate is an indicator that reflects the growth of social economy, and is calculated by growth level of report period to base period. The formula is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Growth Rate} &= (\text{Value of Indicator in Report Period} / \text{Value of Indicator in Base Period} - 1) \times 100\% \\ \text{Or} &= \text{Development Rate} - 1 \text{ (or } 100\%) \end{aligned}$$

Average Annual Growth Rate Two methods for calculating average annual growth rate are applied in China. One is often called level approach or the method of calculating geometric average, which is derived by comparing the level of the last year of the interval with that of the beginning year. The other is called accumulative approach or algebraic average or equation method, which is derived by the summation of the actual figure of each year in the interval divided by the figure in the base year.

Usually the results calculated by the two methods are fairly close, but they differ sharply when uneven economic development occurs with striking fluctuations in growth.

The average annual growth rates listed in the *Yearbook* are calculated by level approach. The base year is not listed in the duration for which average annual growth rates are computed. For instance, the average annual growth rate of 24 years since 1980 is listed as average annual growth rate of 1981-2004, among which 1980 is the base year and 2004 is the reference year.

Current Price refers to the actual price in the reference period, also called current price. The quantity-based indicators expressed in monetary terms and calculated in current price can reflect the actual situation in the reference year. It can be used to check the social economic performance, and to facilitate economic accounting and comprehensive balance between production, circulation, distribution and consumption.

Comparable Price also called fixed price. It is applied when comparing value indicators over time and deducting factors of price changes to reflect accurately changes in quantity. Two methods are used for calculating comparable prices: (1) multiplying the output of products by their constant prices of certain year; (2) conversion of the data in current prices by relevant price index.

Constant Price refers to usage of the average price of similar products in a certain period as fixed price to calculate the value of products in various periods. The purpose is to eliminate the impact of price changes in each period and ensure comparability between periods and regions.

Index is a kind of relative indicator that reflects the trend of social economic phenomena, and is usually expressed with percentage. Indexes can

接对比的社会经济现象的总动态；可以分析社会经济现象总变动中各因素变动的影响程度；可以研究总平均指标变动中各组标志水平和总体结构变动的作用。它是在把各个年份的产值换算成可比价格的基础上，根据定基数等于相应各个环比指数的连乘积这个换算关系计算出来的。

本《年鉴》所列“国内生产总值指数”等都是按可比价格计算的，如计算有关年份产值增长情况，可用定期指数（即简称年度为100的定基指数）直接进行对比。例如，求2000年国内生产总值为1980年的百分比，按表上2000年指数，1980年指数，两者相除即得，其余以此类推。

各个计划时期 本年鉴表内所用各个“时期”代表的年份如下：第一个五年计划时期（简称“一五”时期）为1953到1957年；第二个五年计划时期（简称“二五”时期）为1958到1962年；第三个五年计划时期（简称“三五”时期）为1966到1970年；第四个五年计划时期（简称“四五”时期）为1971到1975年；第五个五年计划时期（简称“五五”时期）为1976到1980年；第六个五年计划时期（简称“六五”时期）为1981到1985年；第七个五年计划时期（简称“七五”时期）为1986到1990年；第八个五年计划时期（简称“八五”时期）为1991到1995年；第九个五年计划的时期（简称“九五”时期）为1996到2000年；第十个五年计划时期（简称“十五”时期）为2001到2005年；第十一个五年计划时期（简称“十一五”时期）为2006到2010年；第十二个五年计划时期（简称“十二五”时期）为2011年到2015年；第十三个五年计划时期（简称“十三五”时期）为2016年到2020年；第十四个五年计划时期（简称“十四五”时期）为2021年到2025年。

法人单位 指有权拥有资产、承担负债，并独立从事社会经济活动（或与其他单位进行交易）的组织。法人单位应同时具备以下条件：

- （一）依法成立，有自己的名称、组织机构和场所，能够独立承担民事责任；
- （二）独立拥有（或授权使用）资产或者经费，承担负债，有权与其他单位签订合同；
- （三）具有包括资产负债表在内的账户，或者能够根据需要编制账户。

企业法人 指依据《中华人民共和国公司登记管理条例》《中华人民共和国企业法人登记管理条例》等国家法律和法规，经各级工商行政管理机关登记注册，领取《企业法人营业执照》的企业。包括：1.公司制企业法人；2.非公司制企业法人；3.依据《中华人民共和国个人独资企业法》《中华人民共和国合伙企业法》，经各级工商行政管理机关登记注册，领取《营业执照》的个人独资企业、合伙企业。

be used to determine the whole trend of social economic phenomena that cannot be added up or compared directly; to analyse the degree of various factors' impacts on the overall changes in social economic phenomena; and to research the actions of levels and general construction movements of groups of indicators during the variation of total average indicator. It is calculated on the converting relation that fixed cardinal number equals to cumulative product of corresponding chain index, when the output value in various years has been converted into comparable prices.

All of GDP indexes listed in the *Yearbook* are calculated at comparable prices. The output growth in certain years can be calculated by comparing fixed base indexes (index number is defined as 100). For instance, the percentage of GDP in 2000 compared to 1980 can be calculated by dividing the index value for 2000 by the index value for 1980.

Plan Periods The years represented by the various “periods” in tables of the *Yearbook* are as follows: First Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1953 to 1957; Second Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1958 to 1962; Third Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1966 to 1970; Fourth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1971 to 1975; Fifth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1976 to 1980; Sixth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1981 to 1985; Seventh Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1986 to 1990; Eighth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1991 to 1995; Ninth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 1996 to 2000; Tenth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 2001 to 2005; Eleventh Five-Year Plan Period refers to 2006 to 2010; Twelfth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 2011 to 2015; Thirteenth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 2016 to 2020; Fourteenth Five-Year Plan Period refers to 2021 to 2025.

Legal Entity refers to an organization that has the right to own assets, assume liabilities, and engage in social and economic activities independently (or engage in transactions with other entities). The legal entity shall simultaneously meet the following conditions:

- (1) It is established according to laws, has its own name, organizational structure and site and can independently bear civil liabilities;
- (2) It independently owns (or is authorized to use) assets or funds, bears liabilities and has the right to sign contracts with other entities;
- (3) It has accounts including balance sheets or is able to prepare accounts as required.

Enterprise Legal Person refers to an enterprise that has been registered by the administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels and obtained the Business License of Enterprise Legal Person according to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Company Registration and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Enterprise Legal Person Registration and other national laws and regulations. It includes: 1. incorporated legal person; 2. unincorporated legal person;

Sole-proprietorship enterprise or partnership enterprise registered by the administrative authorities for industry and commerce at all levels and obtained a Business License in accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Sole proprietorship Enterprise and Partnership Enterprise Law of the People's Republic of China.